

**REMARKS**

Claims 41, 42, 44-64 and 66-80 presently appear in this case. Claims 66, 79 and 80 have been objected to but have been indicated to be allowable if rewritten into independent form (although claim 79 is already independent). The official action of June 8, 2005, has now been carefully studied. Reconsideration and allowance are hereby respectfully urged.

Briefly, the present invention relates to the therapeutic use of an A3-selective adenosine A3 receptor agonist (A3RAg), in an effective amount that assures selectivity, for inhibiting abnormal cell proliferation, including the treatment of cancer, and for inducing G-CSF production or secretion. The effective amount is preferably less than 100  $\mu\text{g/Kg}$  body weight such that it exerts its prime effect through the A3 adenosine receptor without essentially activating adenosine receptors other than the A3 adenosine receptor.

The examiner-initiated telephone conference of May 19, 2005, is hereby gratefully acknowledged. In this interview, the examiner stated that he still read claim 41 so broadly as to read on the prior art. The examiner suggested, however, that the claims would be in condition for allowance if the amount administered, from claim 79, were inserted into the broadest claims. The undersigned advised the examiner that he would check with the client and again contact the

Appln. No. 09/700,751  
Amdt. dated August 30, 2005  
Reply to Office action of June 8, 2005

examiner to advise him whether such amendment would be accepted.

The telephone interview initiated by the undersigned on May 24, 2005, is also gratefully acknowledged. In this interview, the examiner was advised that applicant would accept the proposed language for claim 41, but the examiner was queried about whether the same language would have to be added to claims 50 and 57. The examiner stated that claim 50 also required the same language, as did claim 57. The undersigned explained why applicant did not believe that claim 57 required this feature in order to be allowable in view of the recitation that there is essentially no activation of other receptors, particularly in light of the evidence of record that the amounts administered by Kohno will activate other receptors. The undersigned advised that he would discuss the examiner's requested changes to claim 50 and 57 with the client and get back to him. Unfortunately, before the undersigned could again discuss this case with the examiner the official action had already been written.

In another telephone interview between Examiner Lewis and the undersigned on August 29, 2005, Examiner Lewis advised the undersigned that, while applicant's amendment of June 27, 2005, was not being entered, if a similar amendment were filed inserting the subject matter of claim 65 into claim 57 and deleting claims 81 and 82, such an amendment should place the case into condition for allowance and would be entered. The present amendment is intended to replace

Appln. No. 09/700,751  
Amdt. dated August 30, 2005  
Reply to Office action of June 8, 2005

applicant's previously-filed amendment of June 27, 2005, that was not entered. It has been amended as suggested by the examiner, and to correct other formal errors that have been noted, in an attempt to place the case into condition for allowance. Accordingly, entry of this amendment and allowance of the case is respectfully urged.

Claims 41, 42 and 46-49 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Kohno. The examiner considers the manipulative operations to be the same.

In order to obviate this rejection, claim 41 has now been amended to specify that the amount administered is less than 100  $\mu\text{g/Kg}$  body weight, and to specify that the method is for "selectively" inhibiting abnormal cell proliferation. It is noted that the examiner has indicated claims 65 and 79, which specify that the active ingredient is administered at an amount less than 100  $\mu\text{g/Kg}$  body weight, as being allowable. Furthermore, in the interview of May 19, 2005, the examiner suggested that the claims would be allowable if the limitation "the amount being less than 100  $\mu\text{g/Kg}$  body weight" were inserted. The indication of the allowability of those claims presently in the case with this feature indicates that the examiner still believes that the claims would be allowable if this were added. Accordingly, claim 41 has now been amended to specify the amount administered is less than 100  $\mu\text{g/Kg}$  body weight, and this is a specific manipulative difference between claim 41 and Kohno. Accordingly, claim 41 and all those claims dependent therefrom should now be considered to be in

condition for allowance. Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection are therefore respectfully urged.

Claims 41, 42 and 44-49 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohno in view of Jacobsen for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to the anticipation rejection over Kohno.

The insertion of the maximum amount of A3RAg administered in claim 41 obviates this rejection for the same reason discussed above as to why it obviates the anticipation rejection over Kohno.

Furthermore, as previously argued, for example, in applicant's amendment of January 8, 2004, see particularly, pages 66-70, Kohno is talking about apoptosis that can affect all cells. At the concentrations used by Kohno, A3RAg induces apoptosis in all types of cells, normal as well as tumor cells. Thus, Kohno teaches that high concentrations of A3RAg cause apoptosis, but only showed it on tumor cells, and was silent about occurrence in non-cancer cells. Therefore, Kohno does not teach selective inhibition of tumor cells. The present invention, on the other hand, teaches inhibition of proliferation (rather than apoptosis) of cancer cells using an agonist that specifically interacts with the A3 adenosine receptor. For the prime effect to be mediated through the A3 adenosine receptor, the level of administration is invariably such as not to activate other adenosine receptors, and this has now been made explicit in the present claims either by insertion of specific amounts or by specifying that the level

Appln. No. 09/700,751  
Amdt. dated August 30, 2005  
Reply to Office action of June 8, 2005

of administration is such so as not to activate other adenosine receptors. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection are also respectfully urged.

Claims 41, 42 and 44-56 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohno and Can-fite in view of Jacobson. The examiner's reasons why applicant's arguments were not convincing are the same as those discussed above with respect to the previous two rejections. Accordingly, it is believed that the amendment to claim 41 discussed above must obviate this rejection for the same reason that it obviates the other two. Kohno does not teach or make obvious the use of such a small amount of A3Rag and none of the secondary references supply this deficiency. Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection are therefore also respectfully urged.

Claims 57-64 and 67-78 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohno and Can-Fite in view of Jacobson. The examiner states that Kohno teaches that A3Rag induces apoptosis in HL-60 human promyelocytic leukemia cells and therefore have therapeutic value in the treatment of leukemia. The examiner states that the secondary reference make obvious that which is not taught by Kohno, i.e., that it can be administered orally or in combination with a chemotherapeutic drug or that such receptor agonists would be able to counter the toxic side effects of a chemotherapeutic drug or would have a strong synergistic

Appln. No. 09/700,751  
Amdt. dated August 30, 2005  
Reply to Office action of June 8, 2005

effect with such chemotherapeutic drug. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 57 has now been amended in the same manner as claim 41 so as to insert the maximum amount of A3RAg as was previously present in claim 65. As claim 65 was not subject to this rejection, newly-amended claim 57 and those claims dependent therefrom cannot be subject to this rejection. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully urged.

It should be noted that in preparing this amendment it was noticed that there could be some ambiguity in the reading of claim 50. Accordingly, applicant has now amended claim 50 in order to clarify it. It is submitted that this amendment should be entered after final because it places claim 50 into better form for either appeal or allowance by inserting antecedent basis for the chemotherapeutic drug treatment referred to on the last line thereof.

It has further been noticed that claim 58 was substantially duplicative of claim 42 and was obviously intended to depend from claim 57. This correction has now been made. Furthermore, the dependency of claim 66 has been amended so as to depend from claim 57 in light of the cancellation of claim 65. Claims 67-70 were ultimately dependent from cancelled claims. Accordingly, claim 67 has been amended to depend from claim 61; claim 68 has been amended to depend from claim 62; and claim 70 has been amended

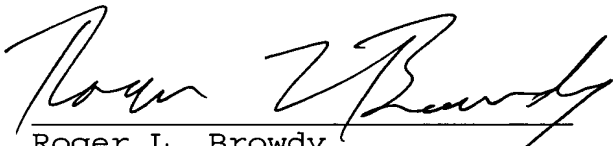
Appln. No. 09/700,751  
Amdt. dated August 30, 2005  
Reply to Office action of June 8, 2005

to depend from claim 61. It is believed that this correction of dependency will not require any further examination.

It is submitted that that all the claims now present in the case clearly define over the references of record and fully comply with 35 U.S.C. §112. Reconsideration and allowance are therefore earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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